

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No. 133

With which is incorporated
The International Socialist Review for Australasia.

SYDNEY : NOVEMBER 9, 1912

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,
for transmission by post as a Newspaper.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

Apathy.

BY OLIVER GORDON.

Mute, passionless, cross-armed he bends,
Like a rude, wooden god,
While Greed triumphantly offends
With his imperious nod
Sound deeds of the remembered dead,
Impress the living mind—
The telling deeds of those who bled
To educate their kind.
Tell of the persecutor's guile,
And savage punishment,
That makes the intellectual smile
Expire in discontent.
Unfurl the banner of the earth,
Its folds will smother fear,
Fraternity and wholesome mirth
March, boldly in the rear.
Re-ope the weary-laden eyes,
Unlock the mouth so numb,
Let blindness be for ancient lies,
And prejudice be dumb.
He bends, but only till despair
Will merge into disgust;
Truth prospers when her champions dare,
Rise worker from the dust.

The Block on Page 3 of this issue has been generously lent by *The Standard*.

The Passing Show.

The wise worker investigates Socialism; the fool sneers at it.

The agitator is the pioneer of improvement. He disturbs the mass and makes it move.

A workingman is nothing but a slave at present. He cannot work to feed and clothe himself unless he begs a master to allow him to work.

Bigger and bigger grow the strikes, and nearer and nearer comes the social revolution.

According to the N. Zealand correspondent of the "S.M. Herald," the Rev. P. Cleary, speaking at the Anglican Synod at Wellington recently, "gave a very discouraging description of labor methods at Waihi. He said that 'not 60 out of the 1500 strikers were attendants at the local churches.' He said: 'Indeed, a school has been established in Waihi, where the children are taught to forget all about the Church. They are taught that there are only two classes—slaves and robbers. These children hear nothing of the Gospel, but in its place are permitted to absorb a doctrine of selfishness.'

The Waihi strikers no doubt saw that the churches were standing in with the exploiters, and the jugos, and so resolved that the churches were owned by their opponents.

When Josh Billings saw a rattlesnake looking out of a hole, he concluded that that hole belonged to that snake, and he decided to leave him in possession.

As to Mr. Cleary's statement that "the children hear nothing of the Gospel, but in its place are permitted to absorb a doctrine of selfishness," the Waihi strikers might retort by saying that they have noticed that the exploiters and plutes of our time, who attend church regularly, and who are its strongest supporters, are not noted for unselfishness and open-handed generosity. On the contrary, though they "hear the Gospel regularly," they are a hard listed lot, whose methods of acquiring wealth amount in most cases to legalised piracy.

Even Anglican preachers, Archbishops, bishops, and clergymen have been known to die immensely rich after preaching the Gospel all their lives, to those whose lives were one long battle against poverty caused mainly by the selfishness of others.

When the workers see churchmen practising what they preach, and setting an example of unselfishness, the Churches will become more popular.

New South Wales Labor Government recently increased the salaries of "Honorable Members" from £6 to £10 per week. They then discovered that funds were running short, and decided to borrow £3,000,000 from financiers in London to pay their increased salaries and keep workingclass sup-

porters employed. The money lenders of Europe were too busy financing the "Balkan Blaze," and the loan was a failure, only £1,500,000 being offered. The Government were forced to retrench. Did they lower their own salaries to the old figure? Not much. They sacked nearly four hundred wage-workers from the various departments!

Now the workers are complaining, and are sending deputations to Labor Premier McGowan to ask him to find work for them. And "Premier Jim" promises to see what he can do for them between drinks. He is rather busy just now importing wage-slaves for the employers, and finding jobs for them where the old hands have been displaced with, but no doubt he will do something.

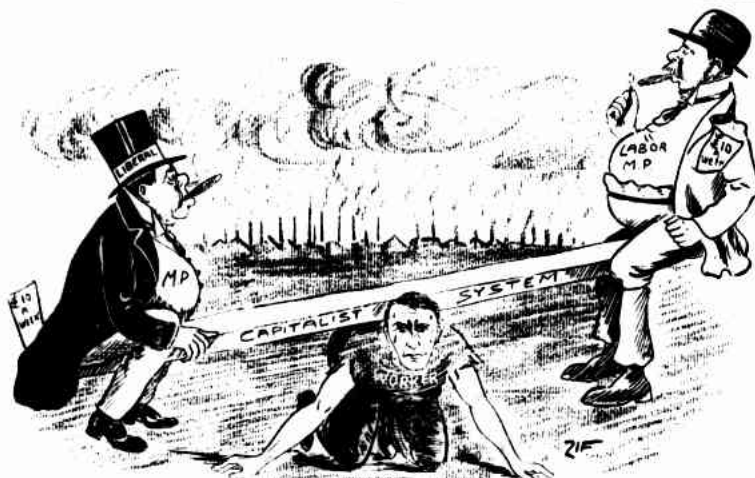
In the meantime the workers who belong to the Political Labor League, who will have "nothing to do with Socialism," should get ready to vote for Labor at the forthcoming elections. Those workers who do not vote the Labor ticket, will doubtless vote Liberal, just to keep the political game of bluff going.

The "Empire Parliamentary Association" is inviting 18 or 20 British Parliamentarians to visit Australia next year. We can hardly see yet what move is on, but the name "Empire Parliamentary Association" suggests militarism, patriotism, and Ruin Britannia as the inner motive.

A conference to promote Anglo-German friendship has been held in London, and English and German delegates attended. A German delegate said that there had been much misunderstanding in both countries, particularly in England "when men like Lord Roberts said that war was inevitable." Lord Roberts got other hard knocks, the general opinion seeming to be that he should be carefully muzzled.

Lieutenant Becker, of the New York Police, who was found guilty of complicity in the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a noted gambler, who was about to make revelations regarding corruption in the police force, has been sentenced to death. What is the world coming to under Capitalism, when one of its main props, the police force, is admittedly corrupt and murderous.

Militarists are a curious people. In the Federal Parliament last week, Charlton and Brown M.P., said that Japanese and German spies were at work near Sydney. They wanted to know if the Commonwealth Government had power to take action? If the subject was not raised merely to help the scaremongers to popularise Conscription, the statement was a piece of arrant nonsense founded upon pure ignorance. Either Germany, Japan, or any other power could buy information from military officials here. Not only so, but they can buy the officials themselves. It is a well-known fact that German officers organised and taught the Japanese Army, while English naval officers organised her navy. Lord Kitchener, Ian Hamilton, and other British officers have each served in the armies of several nations. British shipyards and arsenals build ships, and manufacture guns for Japan and other nations, to scare Australia with. This keeps the military game alive in the interests of the plutes, and to the disaster of the workers.



What Difference does it make Who is Up?

The refusal of Socialists McNeill and Johnston, Newcastle miners, to contribute to the funds of the Political Labor League, is having an effect on other unionists. The agitation against the Labor Party is spreading, and the Unions are compelled to allow members to contribute or not as they desire. At a recent meeting of the Sydney Branch of the Railway Workers and General Laborers' Union, it was decided that the Branch should pay affiliation fees to the P.L.L. on behalf of its members, but it was definitely laid down "That no member who had conscientious objections to any candidate or party should be expected to join a league or have fees paid on his behalf." The victory of Socialists from the League's clutches.

The daily press recorded another "Mining Disaster" on Wednesday, October 30, at Broken Hill, when three men were buried, and one escaped with serious injuries. The public received the news as a matter of course. It was not "shocked" as it was over the Mt. Lyell affair, for it has become accustomed to the workers being maimed and slaughtered in the Broken Hill mines for the profit of the shareholders and the glory of Capitalism.

Mr. Fisher, Commonwealth Prime Minister, when speaking at Auburn, N.S.W., recently, touched upon the subject of military training. He considered that there were no people in the world more obedient to the laws than our own, and he hoped they would remember their obligation, not only to love "their country," but to allow their sons to be so trained as to be able to fight for "their country" in time of danger. Mr. Fisher is learning the old confidence trick of frequently repeating "their country" to the workers. He finds that frequent and authoritative repetition of any phrase will gain wide acceptance for it amongst the ignorant and unthinking.

But the gag "their country" is beginning to fail. The workers are waking up to the fact that this is not "their country," and that it belongs to another class which owns most everything even their jobs, and which, as Judge Heydon recently declared in the Arbitration Court, has the right to turn a man out of his job and rob him of his means of livelihood for any or no reason at all.

As for Mr. Fisher's assertion that no people in the world were more obedient to the laws than our own, that is rapidly being altered by some of the laws passed by the Labor Government at the instance of the plutes. Take, for instance, the Conscription Act: what of the obedience to it? From all parts of the Commonwealth come reports of revolt against this law. Prosecutions, fines, and imprisonment have to be resorted to wholesale to enforce even a semblance of obedience and gain even a temporary life for the Act.

As if to illustrate the unpopularity of the Conscription Act and the mendacity of Mr. Fisher's statement, the following from the Sydney "Sun" is to the point:—

"Area officers continue to complain that they do not get any satisfaction out of the prosecution of senior cadets for non-attendance at drill. When fines were inflicted they were not paid; now that the system of handing defaulters over to 'military cus-

tody' has been adopted the results are no better. As a matter of fact, the methods of punishment are quite ineffective, and something of a definite character will have to be done if the universal training scheme is to be regarded at all seriously. Some officers high in authority ridicule the repeated assertion that fines have not been paid, and the best reply to them is to be found in the records of a couple of suburban police courts, taken at random.

At the Paddington Court during July and August there were 233 prosecutions for failure to render personal service as cadets, and in 33 cases fines of £5 and costs were imposed. In the majority of the other cases the lads were handed over to the custody of the battalion sergeant-major to make good the time by which their service was deficient, and ordered to pay costs. In eight cases lads who had been thus dealt with were subsequently again brought before the court on informations alleging that they had "failed to return to custody" when so ordered by the court. In these cases they were ordered to be detained for additional periods. In only one case has a fine been paid. Three battalions were concerned in the prosecutions.

At North Sydney, where two battalions are represented, there were 94 prosecutions in July and August; fines were imposed in 18 cases, and were paid in only three cases."

From the "Port Pirie Recorder" (23/10/12), we learn that 51 boys were prosecuted at the Port Pirie Court House on the previous Tuesday, for refusing to attend the drills. The "Recorder" says: "It was a pitiful sight to see some of the little chaps in the public court. Very few of them appeared to realize the nature of the charges, and all pleaded guilty." Six of the boys were sent to serve a term of six weeks' imprisonment in a reformatory school. They were given in charge of a uniformed policeman, and when the court rose, were escorted by the constable through the main street to the police cells pending removal by train to Adelaide. When the boys left the court in charge of the constable, they were loudly cheered by a large crowd of men and boys who waited outside."

What a satire is all this on Mr. Fisher's assertion "What an eloquent condemnation of a horrible Act is in those few words: 'It was a pitiful sight to see some of the little chaps in the public court.' Every man who reads them ought to reddens with shame and indignation at the picture so vividly and tersely conjured up. Obedience? The new generation is in open revolt against the Conscription Act and its authors."

Thackeray once declared that he never spoke to a little boy but he felt a strong inclination to give him a half-sovereign to enjoy himself with, and every grown man, who remembers his boyhood, will sympathise with the feeling which prompted Thackeray's indication. But what can be thought of the teachings of those brave (?) politicians who were so eager to defend Australia that they passed an Act which exempts men of their age from service and from fighting, and casts the burden of defence upon the "little chaps" whose early years should be their period of greatest enjoyment and happiness? What can be thought of men who pass an Act under which the uniformed policeman drags the "little chaps" through the main streets from their mothers to a prison?

Speaking of Sydney's slums, Captain Hart, of the London Church Army, who is taking up Mission Zone work in Surry-hills, told an audience at the Chapter House that he thought when leaving London that he would leave the slums blind, and come to a land of glorious sunshine. He had been disappointed. People in the Old-country laboured under a great delusion, for, when he came to Australia he found the same evils at work. The overcrowding, too, appalled him: it was terrible to see the number of families crowded into the house.

After reading Labor Government glowing and mendacious advertisements in Britain, people who come here are staggered when they see the conditions under which the workers live in the cities. Naturally, they come to the conclusion that the Father of Lies runs the show here and concocts the advertisements in Britain.

The International Socialist

Journal of Revolutionary Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

Owned and controlled by the International Socialists.

Subscription: Australia, 4s per year, 1s per quarter. Postage added to other countries.

O. W. JORGENSEN, Manager.

Office: 115 GOULBURN STREET, SYDNEY.

A Blue Mark

through this paragraph indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

A Red Mark

indicates that your Subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper to continue.

The rebellion of the productive forces against the form of production, the struggle of living labor against accumulated labor, becomes every day more evident.—*Labriola*.

The Lesson of Mt. Lyell.

To those who are willing to learn, the recent awful disaster at Mount Lyell conveys a lesson. All the papers have been full of the tragedy, everyone we meet speaks of the loss of life with pity and with awe, and the great heart of the public has been stirred to assist the bereaved with monetary help and expressions of deepest sympathy. This is well, for it at least shows that the public heart is sound, whatever may be the defects of the public head.

After such a disaster as that at Mount Lyell, assisting the sufferers is creditable to the public, but a little foresight, a little thought, a little consideration, before such disasters happen, would be creditable also. But the public does not think. It refuses to face facts, and goes blindly and carelessly on day after day, until some great tragedy happens, and then, too late, it is shocked. When it is too late, it can appreciate the awful facts, and then it is prompt with sympathy and help.

The public has been told over and over again that every year thousands of miners and other workers are destroyed by preventable "accidents," but it does not trouble about such losses. The press takes no notice of them beyond printing the news of them as ordinary daily occurrences. No publicity is expressed with the sufferers. A great mining or railway accident happens, in which fifty or a hundred men perish, and the public heart is stricken with grief, but the regular daily slaughter of workmen has no effect on the public mind.

In all so-called "civilized" countries millions of the workers suffer and die from the effects of low wages—insufficient food and insanitary dwellings, but the public does not disturb itself about their sufferings and death. Custom and an environment in which profit and property are the first consideration blunt and dull the public imagination and prevent it from seeing and realising its own callousness. The public is so used to the sight of Mammon's victims that it passes by without a tear or a thought for them.

The Mount Lyell disaster was a preventable one. On October 3rd, the men employed at the mine expressed their fears for their safety and their loss of confidence in the inspectors appointed by a Government elected by the public. But their fears were unheeded, and they were induced to go back to work in the mine which they knew to be unsafe. The public unheeded their protests until the men's worst fears were realised and nearly fifty lost their lives. Then the people's hearts were touched and they were shocked. The public admired the scientific skill and the up-to-date appliances of the Mount Lyell mine for making profits for its shareholders. The public read of and admired the huge dividends, and the grand total of the wealth Mount Lyell has produced since its commencement, but it neglected and refused to take heed of the fact that the mine was run with an utter disregard for the lives of those who were working to produce its wealth.

There was everywhere about Mount Lyell evidence of skill, knowledge, and a lavish expenditure of money for the production of more wealth, more profit; but there was no evidence of any skill, knowledge, or expenditure of money to ensure the safety of the miners' lives.

Now that the public has had a shock, will the defective conditions of labor receive consideration? Will the public see that everything is put right? No! the public will re-lapse into its former unthinking state, and Mammon's victims will continue to suffer and die unnoticed and unpitied. The public is not shocked at the loss of life from under-feeding, from cold and privation, and it stands idly by while thousands are being done to death by preventable diseases, and while millions are condemned to die by inches in order that a comparative few may grow inordinately rich from their labor. Socialists cannot but feel amazement that so few are with them in their timely demands

that the useful and industrious should be considered before the profits of the idle and useless, while so many are now hastening to help those bereaved by the loss of their breadwinners and friends. To many thousands of the working class life is a continued tragedy, and every year there comes to many the loss of a father, a husband, or a brother, by accidents as preventable as the Mount Lyell horror.

Socialists are regarded as dangerous people because they point out that production for profit leads inevitably to such disasters as that of Mount Lyell. They are condemned for preaching discontent because human life is not valued above dividends. Their demand that the capitalist system should be abolished and a more humane one inaugurated is scouted as the invention of dreamers, but a tragedy like that of Mount Lyell verifies what they say of the present system and justifies their demand for its abolition.

Anti-Socialists are in tears over the sufferers from the Mount Lyell horror, and we would ask them what they are going to do to prevent such loss of life in future? Prevention is better than cure, is a generally accepted adage, and if anti-Socialists could be brought to shed tears and subscribe guineas for the relief of the hundreds of thousands of victims of capitalism, the world might soon be transformed.

When we read of the spontaneous outburst of sympathy, sorrow, and generosity over the Mount Lyell loss of life, one would suppose that no human being would ever again be allowed to work in danger for the profit of others, and that none would be left in pain and want uncared for and unpitied, but we know that it will not be so. Things will settle down in their accustomed groove; the public will forget and go its way unheeding; the managers will exploit the miners, the press will denounce them and their appeals for consideration; and the vast machinery of Capitalism will grind, like the mills of the gods, slowly, but surely, the lives of its myriads of victims into profits and dividends.

There is work for all earnest men and women to stir the public conscience and quicken its thought. In the Mount Lyell disaster there is a lesson, and it is for the earnest and the thoughtful to convey that lesson to the public mind.

Economic Discontent

And its Remedy.

By Father Thomas J. Hagerty.

The right to earn meat and bread for the body, for the soul and for the future, is the right of the soul prior to law. Law is only the formal expression of it and the guardian. And when forces ethically bad, though working under legal sanction, are opposed to this right, men are justified in fighting for it to the last redoubt. In the present state of affairs, the toiler is the victim of competition which, in the hands of capital, is the freebooter's sword gleaming treacherously along the highways of commerce and mercilessly cleaving the bodies and souls of men. It is never in its scabbard lest it be forced—

"To eat into itself for lack

Of something else to hew and hack."

The difference between the picturesque bandit who jauntily empties your purse at the point of his six shooter and the capitalist who defrauds the labourer of his hire is decidedly in favor of the bandit, with this grave distinction: that the law protects the capitalist and sets her bloodhounds on the trail of the bandit. The law garrisons the vast holdings of the syndicates. The law guards the mines with glistening bayonets and patrols the shops and factories and foundries with sleepless care. The law shelters the holder of mortgages, the money-lenders, the investors, the speculator in grain and stocks, the contractor, and all the rights of property, with one exception—the laborer's property. The laborer's property is his labor and that has no adequate protection of law. The State guarantees to the capitalist the full exploiting of his capital. Suppose a speculator were to say to the capitalist who has advanced him money: "There has been a crisis, a depression in trade, I am no longer in a position to pay you the high rate of interest agreed upon. I shall give you a third or two-thirds of the sum," what answer would the capitalist make him? Why, he would refuse to accept any reduction, and for what reason? . . . Simply because he is well aware that the law supports his claim. But let us suppose the speculator saying to his workmen: "There has been a heavy depression in trade, I cannot pay you more than a third or two-thirds of your present wages," what resource is left to the workman? There is no alternative for him, he must either accept the pay offered to him or throw up his place, which latter course means starvation. Why, therefore, should the law not guarantee the workman as it does the capitalist, protecting what is but just and right? There is no greater infraction in one case than in another." (Canon Moufang in the *Christlich-Social Blatter*, March, 1871.)

Every honest workman has an inherent right to the full product of his work. He invests his life and the lives of his wife and children in it, but under the present industrial system, he never receives a full return

on the investment. There is always an unpaid surplus which constitutes a moral claim against his employer. The wage which he gets for any particular day's work is not equivalent to a quit-claim deed to his employer, because the earning power of that day's work does not end with the day itself. The workman has put into it personal value in intelligence, skill and industry which continue, with more or less permanency, long after the sun sets upon the actual toil expended in the production of it.

In the winter of 1898, an exceptionally mild one, over 55,000 children were reported to the London School Board as being "in a state of semi-starvation, physically unfit for their task, and incapable of benefiting by the teaching;" and a great many schools did not send in returns. The "tail boys" on the vans in Central London are taken from school at twelve years old and work from three in the morning till eight at night. In Newington, a parish holding more than 120,000 residents on a square mile, a fifth of the inhabitants has only one room as home; 80 per cent. of the houses are taken up by more than one family to a house. In one little road in Lambeth, of only fourteen dwellings, and fifty-six rooms in all, there are twenty-three families counting 123 persons, of whom 59 are children under 10 years of age; while in the same parish there are 1690 cases where three persons live in one room, 887 cases where four, 375 where five, and 134 where six persons eat, sleep and have their being in one room. In all the big cities of America like conditions prevail. Surely there is cause for economic discontent among the toilers of the world when poverty forces them to herd together under circumstances which render domesticity and modesty impossible.

In February, 1899, Mr. Robinson, of the Brotherhood of Tailors, was commissioned by the New York "World" to investigate the sweat-shops of that city. His report is gruesome reading. "The fierce competition for sweat-shop work has brought thousands of women and children into the trade who before made their living in more healthful ways."

Many of the workers are boys and girls ranging from twelve to sixteen years of age. These children are made to work from daylight until far into the night. This is especially the case where the boss has a government contract to finish on a certain date. If anyone doubts the awful effects of sweat-shop work on these half-starved men, women and children, let him go to the hospitals. He will find that a large percentage of pauper patients are either sweat-shop workers or companions of these people. Hundreds have been sent to hospitals and to their graves by Government work."

During the last three months of the prosperity year of 1898, almost 50,000 union men were out of work in New York, over 25 per cent. of the working men of that State idle during the year 1899, through no fault of theirs but simply through lack of employment. Other States report, with more or less variation of misery, the same distress. This enforced idleness hides many a tragedy of poverty which might well tax the fertile imagination and masterful description of a Dickens or a Victor Hugo. No one who does not have to depend upon daily wages for a living can realise the hopelessness and mental anguish, the forebodings of pain and hunger, and the slow disintegration of health and happiness wherewith the chemistry of time eats out the heart and soul of the unemployed working man and his family. The day comes when the clothier, the butcher and the grocer refuse to give them credit for the necessities of life, and the landlord demands the rent of his disease-sodden tenement rooms. The gaunt faces of his children stamp themselves into very fibre of his memory, like the face of the Christ upon Veronica's towel, as their father drags his weary steps along labour's way of the cross day after day in search of work. And too often another Golgotha is encompassed when the faithful wife or the loving child, breaking down under privation, falls an easy prey to some current malady and, maybe, is buried in a pauper's grave the while the stricken husband or father can only cry out, in that world-old plaint of oppressed humanity, "Eli, Eli, lama Sabachthani!"—My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?

And there is that other tragedy, far more terrible in its utter degradation, of hundreds of poor girls, bearing the image of God's likeness upon their souls, driven by insufficient wages to sell their bodies for bread; while the wives of their capitalist employers rustle in silks and satins and draw their skirts aside from these pitiful victims of their husbands' greed as from some foul-skinned leper.

These tragedies are not enacted in the so-called Dark Ages, but in the enlightened dawn of the twentieth century. In a land of plenty where a quarter of a million of dollars is spent on one evening's entertainment, where thousands of dollars are thrown away every day in the mad quest of pleasure, where food is wasted by the ton every week, and millionaires' cooks are at their wits' end, like the chefs of Nero and Caligula, trying to devise new dishes for their dyspeptic masters, that hundreds of men, women and children should be reduced to living upon the offal of the market place is a

cause for discontent which ought to shake the nation to its very centre.

Even for the vast majority of those who have employment there are few of the comforts of existence and fewer still of the joys of living. The wages they receive bear no proportion to the work they perform. It will not do to consider the wages of the highly skilled crafts in determining the reasons for economic discontent for the simple cause that all labor is fundamentally the source of the means of livelihood; and the man who digs in the ditch has essentially the same right to the good things of life as the man who guides the intricate machinery of some huge manufactory. We must, therefore, confine our study to that great preponderance of the toilers who barely eke out a subsistence from week to week. Taking the reports from Massachusetts, where labor is so concentrated, we find that 25 per cent. of men employed in eighty-eight classes of wealth production have an income of less than eight dollars the week. In other terms, one-fourth of the laborers, when steadily at work, receive about thirty dollars the month. From this paltry sum there must be deducted the wages lost in times of commercial depression, strikes, lockouts, sickness or accident. With the utmost thrift and management, then, the laborer and his family cannot live on such wages in half the comfort which his employer's horse enjoys in the stable. The cheapest unfurnished rooms for an average family of five will cost at least two dollars the week, fuel and lights, at the lowest calculation, fifty cents, and food of the coarsest kind four dollars the week, leaving fifty cents for shoes, clothes, books, recreation and minor luxuries. No margin remains for births, sickness and death. The physician cannot be called till the last moment when it is too late to abort disease, and the rest of the family must go upon quarter rations to buy medicines or procure the simplest nourishment for the sick member.

But America is not alone in injustice toward, and oppression of, the toiler. "Writer after writer has described for us with that unanimous testimony which is the voice of truth itself the degradation, spiritual, moral and material, of the Italian peasants and working classes; the wretched hovels they dwell in amid squalor and filth, the foul food which they are driven to as sole means of sustenance, the grinding oppression of the system under which they live compelled out of the meagre pittance they wring from the over-taxed earth to support two great classes in idleness and luxury—the landowners and the administrators—office-holders multiplied indefinitely, for the salaries they are to receive, not for the service they are to render. Read the horrible pictures of peasant life which d'Annunzio has painted. Compare them with the vignettes of squalid misery occasionally inserted by Marion Crawford among the magnificent portraits of princes and grandees of Quirinal and Vatican, and one is filled with horror and despondency to think that twenty centuries of Christianity in the oldest of Christian countries has done so little to mitigate this boundless suffering; that human beings with hearts and souls like ourselves can be condemned to such seemingly issueless misery. It is the old bad, grasping selfishness of those who will not work contriving by a hundred artifices to fix themselves parasite-like on the lives of those who toil." (Chas. Johnson in "North American Review.")

(To be continued.)

A New Awakening.

In selling their labor power the workers are forced to part with it for a price that nowhere approximates the amount of wealth which they create, but rather tends to be equivalent of the amount it takes to create them. In other words, they receive enough of the medium of exchange to allow them to purchase the necessary food, clothing, and shelter to fit them to return to their work the next morning and to enable them to replace themselves with other pedestrians when they are deemed unfit for the productive process. This price is conditioned by supply and demand, by the standard of living in a country or section of country, and it is an economic law which holds ONLY where competition reigns supreme in the labor market.

The labor power of the workers is a commodity which is bought and sold upon the labor market, but the important difference between this and other commodities is that labor power is wrapped up in human flesh and blood, and has the capability of becoming conscious that it can cease to be a commodity through class organisation. Upon those who now realise this rests the burden of making other toilers conscious of the same fact; they must strive to create

Remember, however, that Socialism is not a scheme that a few have devised; it is not all due to agitation. It has evolved out of conditions growing out from the development of machinery, and follows in logic that which has gone before; therefore, it is not going to be ended by either schemes or abuse or trickery.

It is simply a new awakening of the workers of the world, looking toward a higher and juster civilisation and an end of mastery and exploitation.

—"Appeal to Reason."

What Labor Governments are doing to their Dupes.

This
Shows
how
the
Cheap
Labor
Trap
is
Baited
to
Catch
the
Unsuspecting
British
Worker.



AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA WANTS SETTLERS to take up her millions of acres of fertile lands, and offers a wide choice of rural industries, cheap lands on easy terms, low cost of production, cheap access to the world's markets.

AUSTRALIA WANTS FARM WORKERS, and offers reduced passages to approved men, good wages, and an early prospect of becoming freehold farmers.

AUSTRALIA WANTS DOMESTIC SERVANTS, and offers reduced passages to approved applicants, with assured positions in good houses.

For full particulars and illustrated pamphlets, apply to—

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA, 72, Victoria St., London, S.W.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, 12 & 13, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR VICTORIA, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR QUEENSLAND, 69, Strand, London, W.C.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR TASMANIA, 22, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

"Will
You
walk
into
my
Parlour,
said
the
Spider
to
the
Fly,
'tis
the
prettiest
little
Parlour
that
ever
You
did
spy."

The above advertisement is from the London "Daily Mail" of August 28, 1912, and is being scattered broadcast throughout Great Britain.

It should be noted that the Commonwealth Labor Government, through its High Commissioner, has joined with the Labor Governments of N. S. Wales and West Australia, the Liberal Governments of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and the capitalist press of Australia and Britain, in this vast immigration fraud. Laborites, Liberals, and Tories are all in the scheme together, and though it was pretended otherwise, there is no doubt that the scheme was launched to assist the employers to down the

workers, which they have succeeded in doing. In joining with the Liberals and Tories in such a scheme, Labor Governments afford one more proof that they are sailing under false colors; that while they are pretending to serve the workers they are really in league with their enemies and doing all they can to placate Labor's enemies by injuring those whose votes placed them in power. With money borrowed from British interest-mongers they have boomed the scheme and have snared thousands of British workers with lies

about millions of acres of fertile land, good homes, good wages, and bright prospects for the future, and induced them to come to Australia to work for a master under the very conditions they hoped to escape from. In N. S. Wales the lies are finding the Labor Government out, and the game of sacking the old hands in favor of the new ones, and borrowing to bring more new ones out, is breaking down through inability to borrow fast enough to keep it going. Recently, when it saw the slump coming, it raised the salar-

ies of its supporters in parliament to £10 per week, and, a week or two after, commenced to retrench by discharging hundreds of workers from state departments. They can find money wherewith to pay themselves but not the other fellows. Other states may be expected to follow the example of N.S.W. in retrenching by discharging the workers as the financial boom shows signs of bursting. Meanwhile, the labor politicians' voice will soon be heard in the land bawling, "Roll up workers and vote for Labor."

Balacava.

Local jingoists recently celebrated "Trafalgar Day" by holding a patriotic Maffick, but they quite overlooked Balacava Day, which should have been celebrated towards the end of October. The following, though a bit late, may serve to remind them of their omission.

"BALACLAVA BUNKUM."

"BILL" CHARGES THE LIGHT BRIGADE.
(For "The Bulletin.")

Which I rise to put the motion that we've had enough palaver
About them gallant 'eroes chaps as charged at
Balacava;
For I notice as the papers talks a lot o' bloom-
in' guyver
Each time the death is noticed of a Light Ber-
gade survivor.

An' if he dies of 'unger, which I see as 'low
as one done—
Well, coves as isn't sodgers often does the
same in London;
And wimmen, too, an' children has to work
out their salvations
By a-freezin' on a doorstep for the want o'
proper rations.

Now, I ain't struck on sodgers, for I got the
cool effort'ry
To argy that they ain't no sort o' credit to a
country.
An' as for bein' 'eroes when their biz they is
pursuoin'—
Why, I guess they ain't responsible for art wot
they is doin'.

I know as this is treason 'gin the military
forces,
An' doesn't suit them horficers as allivants on
'orses;
But, much the same as convicts is the slaves
of their warders,
These 'eroes gets no show to dodge obeyin' of
their horders.

There's lots o' rightdown wrong 'uns as is
cobbled for the army,
And many a country bumpkin takes the shil-
lin' cos he's barny;
Them kings they look on privates as their pri-
vate goods and chattels,
Who don't know any better than to go a fightin'
' battles.

It's mostly when a Britun has 'is fortunes down
at zero
That he togs 'issell in scarlet an' becomes a
gallant 'ero;
Though I've 'eerd of forrin' countries where
folks as does the killin'
Is forced to join the army when they're 'orribly
unwillin'.

It doesn't make no difference, though some
volunteers in horror
And others 'as to go acos the hemperor's a
terror;
They're all the tools o' Tories, and the cause
o' Labor suffers
Along o' them there 'eroes, which I calls 'em
silly duffers.

The world, in my erpinion, won't be 'arf so full
o' trouble

'When poor men finds the sense to prick the
military bubble,
Which tofs 'ave been a blowin' since before
the time o' Moses,
While parsons sez 'Berloved, yer must nght as
God disposes.'

I don't deny as bravery is orien seen in bat-
tle,
Just like it is on stations when the boys are
yardin' cattle;
But courage on the field don't prevent the Lord
from frownin'
And He'd rather see a 'ero save a party wot
was drownin'.

An' some as faces fire, when for 'glory' they
is yearnin',
Would funk to snatch a baby from a bottle;
all a-burnin';
Though the papers always gives us noble war-
riors for models,
I call 'em mere machines without no gumption
in their noddles.

I've read them lines in Tennyson about the
brave Six Hundred,
And 'ow they charged the Rooshans while the
bloomin' cannons thundered;
I wan't busted up with admiration when I
read it,
For I know they'd got to charge 'em how-
ever they might dread it.

To the chance of Rooshan bullets they was no
so very partial,
But preferred it to the certainty o' dyin' by
court martial,
And 'aving some affection for old Hingland,
'ome and booty,
Them coves as couldn't 'elp it went an' waded
in for dootv.

An' most of 'em fell dead, as they'd a-done it
they'd revolted,
An' Cardigan, he led 'em cos his fery charge
bolted,
An' talkin' of the 'orses, yer can bet they was
agreein'
That an hanimal 'as hinstincts far above a
human bein'.

I rise to put the motion, as we've had enough
palaver
About them gallant 'eroes of the charge at
Balacava;
They'd not a-charged at all if they'd been sen-
sible or plucky,
And them wot wasn't murdered I regards as
jolly lucky.

In spite of that there poem wot old Tennyson
'as written,
The war in the Crimear was a dash disgrace
to Britun,
And a curse to all the people wot was tolin'
on an' spinnin'—
Which battles is and shall be, as they was in
the beginnin'.

The men wot dig, an' mine, an' work away for
'onest wages,
An' never get their praises sung in no historic
pages,
Are the kind o' gallant fellers as is useful to
their neighbor,
An' serves their country better than by hackin'
with a saber.

The wretched servin' gals with tired feet upon
the treddels
Is always facin' death, and yet they never get
no meddles.

An' life is one long battle with some millions
I could men-shun,
Whose service ain't rewarded with no 'bob' a
day for penshun.

'Then's but to do an' die,' remarks the poet
of the sodgers;
It's the want of many work wot settles lots of
ungry sodgers—
They don't go killin' Rooshans an' bring
misery and ruin,
But they goes an' kills themselves acos there
isn't nothin' doin'.

I do object to horficers a gettin' fat as but-
ter,
While them wot makes the 'glory' 'as a 'bob'
a day to flutter;
But anywhere's in Hingland yer can spot a
haged starver
Who as done a lot more dooty than them troops
at Balacava!

1890. EDMUND FISHER.

The Church and Socialism.

(By J.W.R.)

We are told we should not oppose the Church. Why not? Socialism is scientific and the Church is unscientific and based upon myths and fables. Socialism deals with reason and scientific investigation of material economic facts and the Church deals with the supernatural and the mysterious and endeavors to guide and control the lives of the people by means of worn-out untenable myths and dogmas which are opposed to reason and common-sense. How can we as Socialists refrain from opposing a religious system which has done more than any other to rivet the shackles of ignorance and economic slavery upon the limbs of the working class? The want of scientific training is conspicuous amongst Socialists and sympathisers even at the present time. A large number of Socialists are deluded by the ancient myths into the idea that economic emancipation is altogether outside of the question of religious opinions. This is a fallacy. Religious opinions are just as much the products of economic conditions as wage-slavery or the class war and the Church plays a very great part in the class struggle and has always been on the side of the oppressor. For a thousand years the Roman Catholic Church blotted out the sun of science from the mental and economic sky wherever her baleful influence reached, and Protestantism followed her example to a great extent. These are facts of historical significance, and when Socialists tell me that we should pander and toady to dupes of superstition in order to net them like fish, I am inclined to reply that I am no Peter the fisherman, trying to hook gudgeons, but I am, as far as my humble abilities will allow me, a scientific revolutionary Socialist, fighting for the overthrow of ignorance, superstition and economic slavery. As far as a "religious test" is concerned, I don't know of any So-

cialist Party which imposes such a test, so I think your correspondent "E. Byrne" is heaving bricks at a shadow. My position is simply this: Socialism is a branch of science; all branches of science constitute the whole of science; all science is a unified whole. Throughout the whole universe the law of evolution is in operation, as far as our scientific investigation has led us. This process of evolution is found in the development of mighty suns from the tiniest speck of living matter, and human society has developed by the same process and has been and is governed or controlled by the same laws.

Karl Marx did for economic science what Darwin and Haeckel did for empirical science—that is, he constructed a system of economics based upon scientific investigation and historical facts. The materialist conception of history occupies the same place in economic science that the monistic conception of the "supreme law of substance" occupies in empirical science; and these two scientific conceptions agree and fit in with each other. No man can reach this conception and find room for the God of the Church itself. The Church and its gods and devils and its dogmas and legends and its books is absolutely outside and opposed to this conception of things, and I would say, let every man do his own thinking; let us apply no test, but every Socialist who does not develop as a scientist is of no use to the Socialist movement, however honest he may be. Knowledge is absolutely essential to the development of Socialism, and every influence and every institution that stands for ignorance must be attacked by the Socialist propagandists. I would rather see Socialism put back a hundred years than see a huge unwieldy movement made up of all sorts of rags and patches. As the light of knowledge spreads the darkness of superstition disappears, and as scientific investigation proceeds on its upward way the fleshless shadows conjured up by the ignorance of the past are getting smaller every day, and will for ever disappear before the ever widening rays of the glorious Sun of Scientific Truth.

In Memory of the Chicago Martyrs.

On Nov. 11, 1887, Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, and Oscar Neebe were martyred by the capitalists of America. The men were speaking from a lorry at a mass meeting of strikers held in the Haymarket square, when a posse of police opened fire on the speakers on the wagon. Someone near where the police were threw a bomb amongst them with fatal results. The speakers were arrested, and after a disgraceful trial were convicted and martyred.

Rumoured

That it is good to be able to chronicle the efforts made by the American proletariat to release Ettor, Giovannitti, Haywood, and others.

That it speaks well for American working class organisation, and is a lesson to the impotent organisation of the Australian proletariat, which has let W. G. Hatton rot in jail.

That the way he has been treated is a standing disgrace to the Australian Trade Union movement.

That efforts should at once be made, backed up by drastic action, to undo the wrong they have heaped upon him.

That the Labor Attorney-General, who holds him under lock and key should lose his seat at the next elections.

That a Labor party—placed in power by working class organisations—that allows its leaders to hold under lock and key a member of the working class for such a trivial offence, should be dumped on the political scrap heap.

That there are members of that Party in Parliament who have more right to be in jail than Hatton.

That the official part of the Australian Trade Unions is stinking with treachery and corruption such as political rats, who have contested municipal and parliamentary seats against the movement, pimps who have had their word as policemen taken against that of honest men, place seekers who have manipulated ballots, rigged up plebiscites, and defamed the characters of honest opponents, strike breakers who have smashed strikes in the interests of the class who live on toil of others, and last, but not least, nincompoops with sectarian prejudices who have worked for the interests of the other sections.

That the Trade Union movement must rid itself of these suckers before any step can be taken towards Industrial Unionism.

That instead of the Australian workers being "lions led by asses," it should be "sheep led by foxes."

That talking of working class weapon, the strike, still remains the best and most effective in spite of fines, hard labor, punishments, and garnisheeing of wages.

That the best strikes are those which are quick in action, of short duration, and undertaken by the whole industry or allied industries.

That before long the workers of New South Wales will have a chance to test the efficiency of this kind of strike, if they are not side tracked by politicians and officialdom.

That mumblings of it can be heard in the coal mines of the north and south districts, where industrial forces are working slowly and surely towards that end.

That if such a thing does take place it is up to the transport workers to see that no organised scabbery takes place like that of the past.

That the Free Laborers' Union, in Victoria, is proving troublesome to Victorian wage workers.

That it being in existence is the fault of the Trade Unions, they ought to have squashed it in the beginning.

That such a Union was squashed by the Broken Hill A.M.A. some three years ago, and has since never raised its forces on the Barrier.

That if it had developed and gained in strength it might have proved useful to the Minister of Public Works in this State, by making his seat in the Barrier safer, thereby avoiding the necessity of looking for a cocky seat.

That Melbourne Unionists should ask the Barrier A.M.A. how they squashed their scab organisation, they will surely be told something worth knowing, which will be to their advantage.

That the subject of Industrial Unionism is to-day receiving the attention of the most advanced section of the world's working class, who are proving it not as visionary and impracticable as the Federal Attorney-General would have the Australian workers believe.

That the American I.W.W. is the only organisation of general scope that strictly adheres to the revolutionary principle of industrial Unionism, and by doing so, is making working class history.

That the principle upon which the I.W.W. takes its stand is the ceaseless class struggle between the exploiter and exploited, and recognising this, the I.W.W. is fighting the exploiter with good effect, with weapons of his own making, such as sabotage, boycott, and occasionally dynamite.

That politics in America is a dangerous game to play with in a corrupt manner, the player is liable to be assassinated; it is a good job for some Australian politicians that they are not in America, they might fall a victim.

That there have been men in America blown skywards for doing less than what many prominent Australian Liberal and Labor politicians have done.

That the political views and opinions of some N.S.W. Labor politicians seem to change as often as the weather conditions, and as often as the editorials of the Sydney Worker and Bulletin.

OUTIS.**A.S.P. News & Notes.****National Executive.**

A meeting of the above was held on Saturday afternoon at 115 Goulburn-street.

Delegates present: Nelson (Balmmain), Mrs. Kenna (Sydney), Slade (Trustee), Winspear (Treasurer), Denford (Act. Gen. Secretary).

Comrade Slade was elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Com. H. E. Holland wrote resigning the secretaryship of the A.S.P., also the editorship of paper, and stating that he would continue to be a member of his branch and help the movement all he could.—Received.

Brisbane Branch wrote that the Branch had called meetings of protest and issued a circular protesting against the attempt to take the lives of Ettor, Giovannitti, and Haywood in America.

Resolved that the action of the Branch be commended, and that other branches be asked to act in a similar manner.

Resolved that the Secretary write to branches asking them to assist the Council to pay its liabilities by paying up subsidies owing.

Resolved that the pamphlet "Crime of Conscription" be reduced to one shilling per doz., and that branches be asked to give it a wide circulation from now to the general elections so that vigorous opposition to the growth of militarism may be maintained.

Balmmain delegate reported that his branch thought of contesting the Balmmain and Rozelle municipal elections.

Resolved that the branch be recommended to contest the parliamentary elections instead.

Sydney.

The Branch held its usual monthly social on Saturday night, when a large number put in an appearance, and took part in one of the best socials we have yet held. All present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

On Sunday successful meetings were held in the Domain, at Market Street, and at the Hall.

At the outdoor meetings, Comrades Brown, Jones, Quinton, Gordon and others, did good work.

At the Socialist Hall, 37 Park Street, Com. Slade lectured on "The Bottom Dog," and contended that there was no such thing as free will. Men were influenced and dominated by their environment, and could not help thinking and acting as they did. He credited all with honesty of beliefs, and doubted the existence of hypocrites. The lecture was very interesting throughout, and was attentively listened to. Several speakers took part in the subsequent discussion.

The general meeting of the Branch will be held on Thursday, Nov. 7. All members are urged to attend.

Melbourne Branch A.S.P.

On Sunday Percy Laidler was the speaker at the party's headquarters, his subject being "Industrial Socialism." There was a large attendance, the lecturer, who was in excellent fettle, ably outlining the meaning of the new unionism, as well as clearly demonstrating that craft or sectional organisation had served its day and generation. At the close of the address a large number of questions were asked, and ably dealt with.

The Yarra Bank meeting was also well attended, when comrades Jeffrey and J. R. Wilson ably handled the case for Socialism and Industrial Unionism; a number of pure and simple Laborites, who were present, bombarded Wilson with questions, which were all effectively dealt with. One P.L.C. was particularly sore as a result of the answer given, a declaimed that the A.S.P. were in league with the Liberal Party to wreck the Labor movement.

Another bright and shining light of the P.L.C. claimed that anti-militarists such as Herve, were in league with the master class. The assertions of both pure and simple simpletons, were met with derisive laughter by those assembled, while the reply given caused one of the said simpletons, for shame sake, to take his departure.

On Friday evening the usual propaganda meetings were held at South Melbourne and Collingwood, both meetings being successful from the standpoint of interest, and attendance, while fairly good sales of literature are reported. Comrade Burgess, who is one of

our young speakers, spoke with great effect at the later meeting, clearly demonstrating what practice and perseverance will do.

The following are the speakers at party's headquarters, commencing Sunday November 10th: Mrs. McDonald, subject Race Decay; T. P. J. Mottram, November 17th, subject to be announced; and Mr. Speers, on the following Sunday. Members are requested to make our Sunday evening lectures known amongst their friends.

Ipswich.

The w'holy city of Ipswich was roused out of its slumbers on Saturday, October 12, by the advent of those blood thirsty villains called Socialists, singing that revolutionary song termed the Red Flag, to say the people were startled would be absurd, fascinated were they, inasmuch during the address by Comrades Stead and Read not one interjected, but immediately Comrade Brady started they were very frequent, although quite harmless. Comrade Stead explained the objects of the Socialist movement, pointing out it was based on science, and comparing it with the Labor Party, whose fundamental principles are high wages and less hours.

Comrade Read expounded the fallacy of high wages, Arbitration Courts, and Wages Boards, and finished up a stirring address by asking the workers not to be misled by the Labor Party fakers, but to unite into one Industrial and Political Union, that the struggle for existence must continue until the wage system is obliterated.

Comrade Brady then took up the class struggle, and dealt with the palliatives of the Labor Party, dealing with the Maternity Bonus, he stated if this is to benefit the parents why did he not make it £20, but the £5 is only to pay the doctors and nurses, it is because unemployment is increasing, thus rendering the chance of these people being paid insecure, further to bolster up that vile and base Compulsory Military Training scheme, the cost of both reflects back on to the workers, and thus lowering your standard of living. Dealing with emigrants, he stated what Denham is doing in Queensland the Labor Party is doing in New South Wales, that four and five families are living in one house; such conditions would not be tolerated in London; he appealed to them to study the Socialists' position if they were just, truthful and logical, to come along and join the movement. After which we adjourned to a hall and formed a branch. At last we are successful, although we have only a dozen members, I think in a short space of time it will rapidly increase, specially if the Brisbane Branch allows the delegates to pay us another visit shortly. I have endeavoured on several occasions to form a branch by myself, but I have been told I was mad, now the locals find I am not the only madman, they will not be quite so nervous. Will you kindly despatch the necessary diploma, pence-cards, and other material in connection of the formation of a branch as soon as possible.

Yours in revolt,
A. C. EASTCRABB,
Sec. pro tem.

Brisbane.

At our meeting last Thursday week, it was decided to attempt to get an Ettor Giovannitti Release League framed in conjunction with the Unions of Brisbane. It has been a great success so far, and we expect to do an amount of useful work among the workers here in the direction of boycotting American goods.

The Branch decided to write to all the unions, on the subject, inviting them to a meeting in the Trades Hall, Sunday last. With each letter we sent a leaflet which we had printed, and a copy of which I am enclosing. The Branch hopes that the Council will endorse their action in the matter. We would have sent a copy down before issuing it, but as the matter was very urgent, we took the risk on ourselves and decided to send the leaflet to the Ad. Council as soon as possible. As I have been extremely busy for some time, this is the first chance I have had. The following resolution was carried unanimously at the meeting of Union representatives held on Sunday last:—

"That the organisations of transport workers of Australasia be requested to refuse, from a certain date, to have anything to do with vessels and goods arriving from or departing for America, until Ettor, Giovannitti and Haywood are released from prison."

Notification of the above resolution to be forwarded to all Labour bodies in Australasia, asking them to take action, and further, that a delegation be appointed to wait upon the American Consul and inform him of our intentions in this connection, and that all the other States be communicated with requesting them to take similar action.

Hoping for the approval of the Ad. Council in the matter.

Yours in Revolt,
EDW. H. BRADY,
Secretary.

Newtown.

A large concourse of people on Saturday night last, accorded Comrades Duffield, Walsh, and Kilburn a most patient and impartial hearing, amply manifesting that the workers of this centre are intelligent enough

to learn their true position in the class-ruled and lop-sided state of which they are the flesh and bone producing machinery, and that they are about convinced of the fraudulentness of salary hunting gangs of political swindlers. The above mentioned Comrades handled the various questions of working class importance with their usual adroitness and fervour, showing their devotion to the true Labor movement. The appearance of the "Labor" party's advocates on the bridge on Saturday night, together with the fact that there was a continuous storm of interjections, is sufficient to indicate the formidable growth of the class-conscious industrial workers' movement. Our meeting ended with good disposals of papers and other Socialist and anti-military literature. A fairly good meeting was held here on Sunday night by Comrade Kilburn and his chairman.

Balmmain.

A good meeting was held at Rozelle on Saturday night, when Comrades Sloan and Talbot spoke to a good audience.

On Sunday night we held a good meeting at Balmmain, Com. Nelson in the chair. Comrades Jones and Quinton spoke to an audience of 300, but a myrmidon of the law ordered Com. Jones to move on from a plot known as the grave of Jack Storey. We were not to be beaten, however, and moved about a chain, where the meeting was continued.

Leichhardt-Anandale.

We held a successful meeting here on Saturday night, the speakers being Young, Slade, and Mandeno. The following resolution was carried by the meeting:

"That we, a section of the workers of Leichhardt, protest against the arrest of our comrades Ettor, Giovannitti, and Haywood, by the capitalist class of America, we therefore advocate a boycott of all American goods until they are released."

YOUNG, Sec.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.**SATURDAY.**

Rozelle—M. Moore, Bowen, Talbot.
Leichhardt—Young, and Knight.
Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn.

SUNDAY.

Afternoon: Domain, Chambers Chair, Slade, Jones, Riley.
Evening: Market-street—Condren (Chair), Brown, Gordon.
Balmmain—C. Moore, Talbot, Nelson.
Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn.
Sunday Evening, Nov 10, Socialist Hall, Park-St., Com. Gordon Brown lectures.

Press and Maintenance Fund.

Already acknowledged, £28 17s. Collected at Club Social 10s. 5d, F. Mumby 1s. 6d, J. McGuinness, Q'land, 5s, D. Healey Orange 8s, Friend, Domain, 11d. Total £30 2s. 10d.

International Socialist Club.

The Monthly General Meeting of the above Club will be held on Sunday Morning, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock.
K. G. DRUHMEI,
Secretary.

Anti-Militarist Postcards,

1st. Series printed by the Marxian Press.

Set of Four 3d. Per doz 9d. Larger Quantities at 6d. per doz.

Cash must accompany all orders.

Perth Branch.

Australasian Socialist Party,
Literary Institute, Hay Street.

Lectures are held at the Institute every Sunday evening at 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings held every Friday evening at the Railway Station at 8 p.m., Sunday afternoon at Esplanade at 3 p.m. Large quantities of Socialist literature for sale at all meetings.—Thos. GIBSON, Sec. and Librarian, Stirling-St., Perth.

Melbourne Branch

Australasian Socialist Party,

47 Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Lectures held at above address every Sunday evening at 7.30. Meetings at Smith-St., Fitzroy, and Markets, South Melbourne, every Friday evening. Members' Dance held every Saturday, commencing at 8 p.m.

J. R. WILSON, Secy.

Sydney Branch.

Australasian Socialist Party,
37 PARK STREET, SYDNEY.

Lectures are delivered at the above address every Sunday and Wednesday evening, with musical and vocal items. Commencing at 8 p.m.

"The Crime of Conscription"

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

Per dozen, 1s.

Order from the Manager, 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

JOB PRINTING.

TRY THE MARXIAN PRESS.

115 GOULBURN STREET, SYDNEY.
For Job Printing of Every Description at Shortest Notice. Estimates Free.

Printed and published by Henry Edmund Holland, for the Australasian Socialist Party, at 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.